

Short Sermons FOR A Sunday Half-Hour

THEME: CHRIST-CONSCIOUSNESS

BY THE REV. C. B. EISLER.

Text: I John v:10: "He that believeth on the Son of God hath the witness in himself."

In this day of skeptical spiritual unrest and mental reconstruction, we hear considerable speculation as to the person and place of Jesus Christ. I want to convince you, that questions of Christ's genealogy and birth are overshadowed, in importance, for us, by the experience of His conscious birth within our present lives.

We ask no man to believe in Jesus Christ as the Son of God upon historical evidence alone, for such evidence may not be satisfactory to all. But we ask every man to believe on the Son of God and the power of a Christlike life, upon the witness of the Christ consciousness. "He that believeth on the Son of God, hath the witness in himself."

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But some will say: "Ah! then you deny the divinity of Christ?" Not most unmistakably, we do not. We affirm He was divine and we affirm the divinity of every created soul. We affirm Christ was divine and we affirm the same for all mankind. Christ's mission was to reveal the vital truth that He and we, and every soul that lives are children of the living God.

The consciousness of Christ was a consciousness of His divine relationship to God as Father and Son.

How does Christ differ from other men we ask? In this, His perfect consciousness of sonship with God. But does this explain His power to heal the sick and to speak peace upon troubled souls, or are the recorded evidences of His seeming supernatural power to be relegated to the realm of myth and legend? In the light of modern knowledge, we believe the seemingly inexplicable occurrences of the so-called miracles of Christ were but the natural results of His supreme God-consciousness. "Christ's God-consciousness called to His Father through all space. He sent His word and healed; the wind and waves obeyed His will. It is written that He touched the higher etheric vibrations with the powerful thought of His master mind and the thought turned into wine and loaves and fishes—"higher intelligence projected into form through the God-consciousness."

Do we not all receive a master's instruction and gain perfection by their steady attention to trifles under the master's guiding hand? "For there is one God and one mediator between God and man, the man Christ Jesus." "O God Thou hast searched me and known me, Thou art acquainted with all my ways. There is not a word in any tongue but lo, O God Thou knowest it altogether. Such knowledge is too wonderful for me; it is high, I cannot attain unto it."

We may repeat the affirmation that we believe in the universal fatherhood of God but God-consciousness can only come from within. Not all the affirmation of a lifetime can take the place of the internal evidence. Our consciousness, however, is dependent largely upon our objective experience. It is gauged in great measure by our active relation of life to eternal truth. How presumptuous, then, to deny the essentiality of the mediation of a Christ consciousness twist us and God. In Christ's life habit there is revealed to us the attitude toward fellow men that is absolutely essential before God-consciousness can be enjoyed.

Men who discount the place and power of Jesus Christ are seeking to enter the cosmic consciousness with a crude life habit that shuts them off effectively from that infinite supply of God life and world power. As sensible for a man to flap his arms and expect to fly, because skilled inventors have conquered the problem of aerial flight, as for the novice to disdain the mediation of Jesus Christ. If you would circle through the vaulted skies, go to a Wright or Curtiss and learn the principles of aerial navigation to which you must relate yourself. If you would connect your life with God's almighty power, go to Jesus the Christ and learn from Him the principles of right relation between man and man.

INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, The Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

LESSON FOR NOVEMBER 10.

WORLD'S TEMPERANCE SUNDAY.

LESSON TEXT—Hosea 2.
GOLDEN TEXT—"We unto them that rise up early in the morning, that they may follow strong drink; that tarry late into the night, till wine inflame them."—Isaiah 5:11.

We turn aside today from studying the life of Christ to consider one of the things that caused the downfall of Ephraim, that is the northern kingdom, and also of Israel, i. e., those who composed the southern kingdom. The chief counterfeit of the Holy Spirit employed by Satan is the inspiration and the intoxication produced in the use of liquors, and we do well to pause and consider the works of him whom Jesus came to destroy. (Heb. 2:14).

The lesson naturally divides itself into two divisions, vv. 1-7 and vv. 8-16. This entire section really begins in chapter six verse four and contains the response of Jehovah to the cry of the remnant of Israel and of Ephraim in the last days. In the first half we see the iniquity of Ephraim and Israel "discovered," i. e., revealed, and in the second section there is discovered or revealed to us God's wrath against them for their hypocrisy.

I. God declares that it was his desire to heal them both, (v. 1). It is not God's will that any should perish. But while Jehovah would have healed them they would not be healed, (cf. Matt. 23:37 and Luke 13:34), and hence it is that his love serves to reveal their wickedness. Dr. Torrey points out eight charges brought against the common people "Ephraim" and the court and city "Samaritan," for this evil attacks both alike.

Never Hidden From God.

(1) "Falsehood" (v. 1). Nothing is more common among the evils of intemperance than falsehood; as we have suggested it is the Devil's false imitation of true inspiration. (2) "A thief comes in." Intemperance steals not only a man's money but his reputation, love for his family, in fact any and everything a sober man will hold dear. (3) "They consider not in their hearts." Like Rip Van Winkle, men say "this last doesn't count," forgetting that it does count and that God remember all of their wickedness. A violation of his law will receive punishment in due season. America is paying the price of a manifold increase in taxation, in murder, in imbecility, in divorce and suicide, the overwhelming portion of which can be traced to intemperance. God is remembering all our wickedness and verily a troop of robbers are stripping us (v. 1).

We oftentimes hide our evil deeds from man but never from God, and a man's sins will find him out (Psalm 9:16). These people made the king glad (v. 3), i. e., the king delighted in this wickedness. Let us not forget that righteousness exalteth a nation and sin is a reproach to any people. (4) "They are all adulterers," (v. 4). Of course in this connection we know there was a remnant of true followers, but the prevailing villainy was such as to call forth this terrific indictment. We need to remember that the connection between the liquor traffic and white slavery is so close as to defy separation.

"The Great Destroyer."

A liquor drinker is almost invariably a scoundrel. He scorns the power of liquor over himself, its effect upon the nation. "Sum up the economic loss of efficiency the cost of crime, pauperism, and insanity, and we have an economic burden of more than half of the wealth produced by this nation." (See Congressman H. R. Hobson's, "The Great Destroyer"). (5) "They have made ready their heart like an oven while they lie in wait," (vv. 6, 7), referring undoubtedly to the heat of anger and passion as well as of lust. (7) "They have devoured their judges" (v. 7). One has but to review the pages of history to appreciate the overthrow of priest, peasant and potentate alike. (8) "There is none that calleth upon me" (v. 7). The turning aside from God was noted at the outset, here again we see that the neglect and forgetfulness of God is the true source of all of man's sinning.

II. God intended Israel, and intends us, to be separate people. The prophet sets before us the result of this refusal upon Ephraim. A cake not turned is a cake half baked, one half burned. This metaphor has many applications. Our social life, our political life, our spiritual life is too often one that is half turned, one-half burned to a crisp and the other half raw.

Lay emphasis upon the Golden Text and the general facts of the temperance question. Alcohol is injurious to all kinds of life; there is little, if any, necessity for its use in medicine. Usually it is a positive hindrance. The story of "Old Born Drunk" in Begbie's "Twice Born Men," can be told with profit, a man who returned to Jehovah and found in the power of the blood of his son healing for his sickness. Lay strong emphasis upon pledge signing, for prevention is stronger than cure. Also, unlike the old Romans, our belly should not be our God.

OUR TEACHERS' DEPARTMENT

Conducted by Prof. Charles D. Lewis

KEEP WATCH OF YOURSELF.

Every profession has its peculiar temptation, that is, there are in each one certain inducements to depart from the highest standards of conduct or the highest ideals of professional service. What these characteristic temptations are in each case need not be discussed here, but it is certainly a salutary practice for the members of any calling to consider carefully those conditions against which they must contend if they are to preserve their integrity and efficiency. While the teacher's calling is not beset with great temptations, there are certain subtle inducements that will take hold of those who do not keep close watch of themselves.

The temptation which comes to most teachers is the temptation to settle into complacent ways of doing their work, in other words to get into a rut. The conditions under which many teachers work, especially those who teach rural schools, are exceedingly favorable for just such a development. The teacher constantly matches his wife "with some opponent. The physician must keep up a record of successful treatment of disease or some other physician will encroach on his practice. But the average teacher has very few such spurs as this. He is for the most part employed in the instruction of children, and his opinions and knowledge are seldom questioned, and most adults with whom he associates recognize him as their superior educationally. The rural teacher seldom sees during the school year other people of the same calling. There is not the spur that comes from having to measure up with others engaged in the same work, or to be estimated by one competent to judge. Thus the solitary teacher must supply his own incentive and

be his own judge. He must find frequent sources of inspiration and his constant prayer must be,

"O wad some power the giftie gie us,
To see ourselves as others see us."

Now I want to make a few definite suggestions as to how a teacher can keep up a fair rate of professional growth and thus increase his efficiency and his ability to render larger services. Every teacher should read at least one great pedagogical book each year, and re-read it from time to time. It should be something more than a mere discussion of methods and mechanical helps. It should be a book that lifts one above the daily routine of class teaching and lets him see the larger significance of the work he is doing. It is only when we see the formal school work in its larger relations to life and education that the teacher's task becomes an inspiring one.

A good school journal, particularly one which keeps the teacher in touch with local educational affairs is also quite an indispensable aid in keeping up with the profession. It is one substitute for the personal contact afforded in other professions and in large systems of schools.

The progressive teacher must profit by his mistakes. He must frequently go over his own teaching and make candid estimates. How would I like to go to a teacher like myself? How would I like to send a child to one like myself? These are questions that will wake us up to our shortcomings. And, finally, every teacher should take to himself Paul's admonition to Timothy, "Study to show thyself approved unto God, a workman that needeth not to be ashamed." Keep watch of yourself.

Frank E. Howard.

SOUTHERN EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION

The Southern Educational Association will convene in Louisville, November 28th, the sessions continuing through two days. This is the first time this Association has met in Kentucky, and a large representation of Kentucky educators, as well as distinguished educators from all over the south and other parts of the United States, is expected. Last year Kentucky was honored by the selection, on the part of the Association, of one of her prominent city superintendents, Professor Cassidy of Lexington, as the President.

The preliminary program is a pamphlet of some thirty pages, the topics for discussion covering the entire field of educational interests. The names of the persons to whom these subjects are assigned for first discussion are of such note as to insure the most thorough handling of each.

THE BEREIA GREETING

Among the pleasant memories which the visitor carries from Berea, perhaps the most delightful, is that of the friendly and sincere welcome which he has received on every hand—from the jolly manager of the Tavern with his cordial greeting, from the college folk, from the chance acquaintance on the street, from even the farmer passing in his wagon with a courteous bow.

The warm glow of the Berea atmosphere is continually felt and one cannot doubt that happy is the man or woman whose lot is cast therein. One even fancies that, had the College been in session, he might have forgotten the way home and remained, a lotus eater, in that pleasant land.

This greeting brings to mind a young fellow, that once the writer knew, who attended another college. He commenced in the first year of the preparatory course with, perhaps, more than his share of modesty supposed by nature or compulsion to characterize the Prep.

He waited for the upper classmen to speak first; this meant all but his own classmates so his intimate acquaintances were few. As the years passed he still hesitated about making advances until he discovered that he was a senior and that six classes below waited for him to speak. He then determined, remembering his own early diffidence, to greet every one cordially, especially the new students who were likely to be lonely and homesick. There quickly followed a most delightful friendliness and acquaintance such as he had never before known, and that last year was the happiest of all the seven.

If he had only realized what the pleasant greeting will bring to the one who gives it as well as to the other fellow, there might have been six much more delightful years.

He has tried to follow this custom since, however, so, coming up the

steps of the house where he retired, one evening, the landlady, sitting on the porch, spoke to her husband in an undertone, then turning with a smile said, "I just told my husband, 'There comes Mr. ———. He will have something pleasant to say.'"

Politicians know the value of the friendly greeting, but too often lack sincerity and spoil it. One of Michigan's former congressmen, they say, during a campaign, met a young man, shook hands cordially, asked about his father and was told that he was dead. The congressman was very sorry. Later he met the young man again, and again inquired about his father. "Oh," said the youth, "he is still dead." Of course that congressman's interest in them secured a vote from both father and son.

If we are not brilliant or witty, still the genuine, constant, unselfish interest in the other fellow will bring to us a load of happiness.

Herbert M. Williams.

LIVE STOCK EXPOSITION

The International Stock Exposition will be held at the Union Stock Yards, Chicago, Nov. 30th to December 7th.

This Exposition does not exist for financial gain, but seeks to encourage the production of more and better stock, thereby endeavoring to benefit both the producer and consumer.

More live stock on farms means more productive lands, better homes, and a happier and more satisfied country life; in fact, it means cheaper and better living for a greater number of people.

Many farmers are still producing types of animals not best suited to the demands of the market, and the annual loss from this source is enormous. This loss the International Live Stock Exposition seeks to obviate by showing the farmers, who attend in large numbers from all over the country, correct types—the Exposition is a short course in animal husbandry.

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Home Course In Domestic Science

XII.—Hints on Home Laundering.

By EDITH G. CHARLTON.

In Charge of Domestic Economy, Iowa State College.

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TO many women the laundry is the least interesting part of the home, and often the weekly washing and ironing are the work most dreaded by the entire family. In fact, in many homes they prove to be the one insurmountable task, and because no other solution is found for the problem the washing is sent to the laundry or is done in any way and by any one so long as it is taken out of the house. Why the washing and ironing should prove such unpleasant work as to cause both mistress and maid to rebel against it has always been a mystery to me. I can explain it only by the natural supposition that neither knows how to do it well and that the possibilities for doing the work quickly, easily and thoroughly are few in most homes. We generally find that a properly equipped laundry is among the last things to be added to the house and that in the majority of cases a tub or two, perhaps a washing machine of possible merit and occasionally a wringer comprise the average washing outfit in private homes of moderate means. And, small as that equipment is, it can be made to give very satisfactory results if a little knowledge and intelligence are brought to the task. The trouble is most women do not like to wash because they have not been taught to do it properly and because they make extremely hard work of it. They appreciate to some degree fine fabrics and dainty clothing, but they do not, as a rule, appreciate these to the extent that makes them desirous of preserving materials and colors.

While it is difficult at any time and in almost any locality to obtain well trained helpers for housework, it is often an easier task to get a good cook or housemaid than it is to find a first



WASHING NOT UNATTRACTIVE.

class laundress. Because of this it is all the more necessary that the mistress of the house should be familiar with fabrics and how to cleanse them.

The Modern Laundry Equipment.

Whenever possible the laundry should be a separate apartment in even small houses. It may be located in the basement or adjoining the kitchen; but, wherever it is, the room should be well lighted and well ventilated and should have a good floor and hard finished walls. There should be no soft or porous material used in the laundry to absorb moisture. For a small home laundry the following list of furnishings will be found sufficient:

Three or four tubs, stationary if possible, made of soapstone, enamel or porcelain; a good washing machine, clothes wringer, clothes stick, clothes boiler, tin or copper; zinc or glass washboard, clothespins (kept in box or basket), water pail, clothes basket, scrubbing brush, large granite spoon, galvanized iron clothesline, skirt, sleeve and bosom boards for ironing, ironing blanket, mangle and several good irons of different weights. An electric or even a good gasoline iron is such a valuable labor saving device that its first cost should seldom be considered, because it very soon more than repays it. Besides this amount of furnishing a number of common substances for removing stains of various kinds should always be on hand. Among those most frequently needed may be mentioned borax, ammonia, salt, vinegar, alum, naphtha, muriatic and oxalic acid. These should be kept in a closed box and out of the reach of children, as some of them are poisonous. Wax, blueing, starch, French chalk and javelle water are also often needed in the laundry, and if a supply of them is kept on hand time and effort may be saved on washing day. A valuable addition to this equipment would be an electric or water motor with which to run the washing machine, wringer and mangle. With such an addition it is possible for one woman to finish a large washing with comparatively little outlay of strength.

Removing Ordinary Stains.

Washing is the mechanical cleansing of clothes to remove all impurities and dirt. To do this four simple, short rules should be kept in mind—viz: Get out all the dirt. Keep all articles a good color. Use nothing to injure the material either mechanically or chemically. Have some definite knowledge of different fabrics in order to treat each in the way least likely to injure or change its character.

Unsatisfactory results in laundry work can often be traced to carelessness in preparing the various articles to be washed. Too often articles coarse and fine, white and colored, are put into the suds together without the slightest attention to such preliminary steps in the process as sorting, removing stains, temperature and soapiness of the water. After such indiscriminate preparation what wonder if fine muslins are soon torn or made yellow, if stains are made permanent and the entire washing takes off a dingy hue?

Before any article is sent to the wash it should be examined and all stains carefully removed. This requires care and some knowledge of chemicals and their action on fabrics and stains. All stains cannot be removed by the same substance or in the same way, and yet it is remarkable how many different kinds of stains may be removed by cold water alone. For this reason I recommend that all articles be soaked in cold water for fifteen minutes or longer before being put into the washing suds. The white pieces should, of course, be kept by themselves, and if there is any question about the fastness of any color a little salt and vinegar added to the cold water will help to set it. Alum added to the rinsing water will make the color still more permanent. The following are general directions for removing stains of various kinds:

Tea and Coffee.—Spread the stained part over a bowl and pour boiling water over it from a height.

Chocolate and Cocoa.—Wash first in cold water, then rinse and pour boiling water through it.

Fruit.—Many fruit stains may be softened and dissolved by alcohol. If heated the alcohol will be more effective. For peach stain it may be necessary to use diluted muriatic acid or sulphur fumes. Boiling water will remove fresh stains of small fruits.

Grass.—Alcohol will dissolve the green coloring matter. Washing with naphtha soap and warm water or spreading on a paste made of soap and baking soda will also remove grass stains.

Grease or Oil.—Soak first in cold water, then wash with cold water and soap, then dry and if necessary use other agents. Chloroform or ether will remove grease from fabrics which cannot be washed.

Wine.—Put a thick layer of salt over the stain from red wine while fresh, then pour boiling water over it. If a yellow wine wash first with cold water, then with soap and water.

Ink.—If stain is on a white garment put to soak for several days in milk, changing frequently. Red ink poured over the black will remove the black stain. The red may be washed out in cold water and ammonia, then boiled. Equal parts of peroxide of hydrogen and ammonia may remove fresh stains. Oxalic acid will remove old ink stains from white garments. Salt and cold water may be used in fresh stains on delicate colors.

Iron Rust.—If fresh, lemon juice, salt and strong sunlight may remove stain, but generally it is better to use muriatic acid at once. Spread the stain over a bowl containing a fairly strong solution of borax and water or soda and water. Drop muriatic acid on the stain a little at a time until it darkens, then rinse thoroughly in the borax and water.

Mildew.—This is a mold growing on the fiber of the cloth. If fresh it may be removed by wetting in strong soap-suds or covering with a mixture of chalk and salt and bleaching in strong sunlight for several hours. Old mildew stains can rarely be removed without injuring the fabric.

Milk or Cream.—Wash out with cold water and later use soap and cold water.

Paint or Tar.—If fresh and washable use soap and water or rinse in turpentine, then wash. If not washable use gasoline. If dry soften with lard or oil, then treat as for fresh paint.

Perspiration.—Use cold water and soap and put the garment in the sun for several hours. The perspiration under the arms is different from that of the rest of the body and requires diluted muriatic acid to neutralize it.

Sugar or Gum.—Dissolve with warm water if washable, with alcohol if not washable.

Blood.—Soak in cold water, then rub out in fresh tepid water. If very dry soak and wash out with use peroxide of hydrogen or javelle water.

A word of caution is necessary when using acids to remove stains. These should not be used on colored fabrics, and after using on any white article always rinse thoroughly in borax and water or ammonia and water and afterward in clear water. Javelle water is an excellent bleaching agent which will often remove old stains. It is easily made and may be kept indefinitely in glass bottles in a cool, dark place.

Javelle Water.—Dissolve one pound of sal soda in two quarts of boiling water, then add one-fourth of a pound of chloride of lime. Stir with wooden stick until lumps are broken, then let stand several hours to settle. Pour off clear liquid and bottle for use. For bleaching purposes use one-half to one cupful to one pail of water. Always rinse thoroughly in ammonia water. To remove stains brush over with javelle water full strength, then rinse quickly in ammonia water.

Some practical suggestions for washing silks, woollens and laces, starching, etc., will be given in a later article.